

**Killing the zero sum process. #kill0sum.
The Hague, 22-23 November 2018**

Prof Babak Akhgar
Director of CENTRIC

Oil and Data

- ▶ Oil is a fossil fuel that has been formed from a large amount of tiny plants and animals. These organisms fall to the bottom of the sea once they die and over time through pressure and environmental factor turning into oil.....
- ▶ We use oil in every aspect of our life from production of energy to transport to medicine to production of CBRNE !
- ▶ There are differing qualities of crude oil, which affect the value of it. Some requires more extensive and expensive **processing** in order for it to be useful. Other types are 'sweeter' and more easily converted for practical use. The greatest benefit is derived from **proportioned processing** of high quality oil. The processed oil then will be **audited** for value proposition. We need to apply the same approach to processing data - ensuring it is of the highest quality and keep the processing to a **justifiable** level, which includes **collection and storage**.

The (False?) Dichotomy



Freedom, privacy and ethics should not die under environmental pressure in order to obtain data.

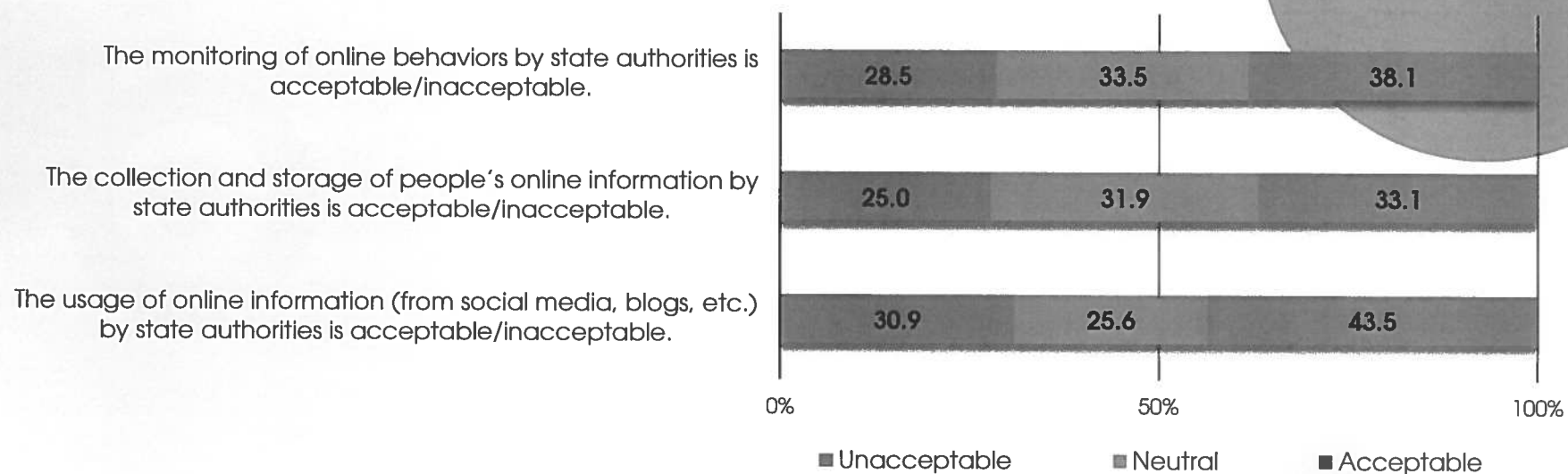
Legitimate use of data is an imperative requirement for the sustainable and proactive safety and security of our society.

(and sometimes for the protection of democracy !!)

When do citizens accept data collection and monitoring for security purposes?

- Survey, started in Sep 2018; currently 1662 people across 9 countries

General acceptance for monitoring/collection is moderate ($m=3.1$, scale:1-5)



Important factors influencing acceptance

Purpose: why is data collected/monitored?

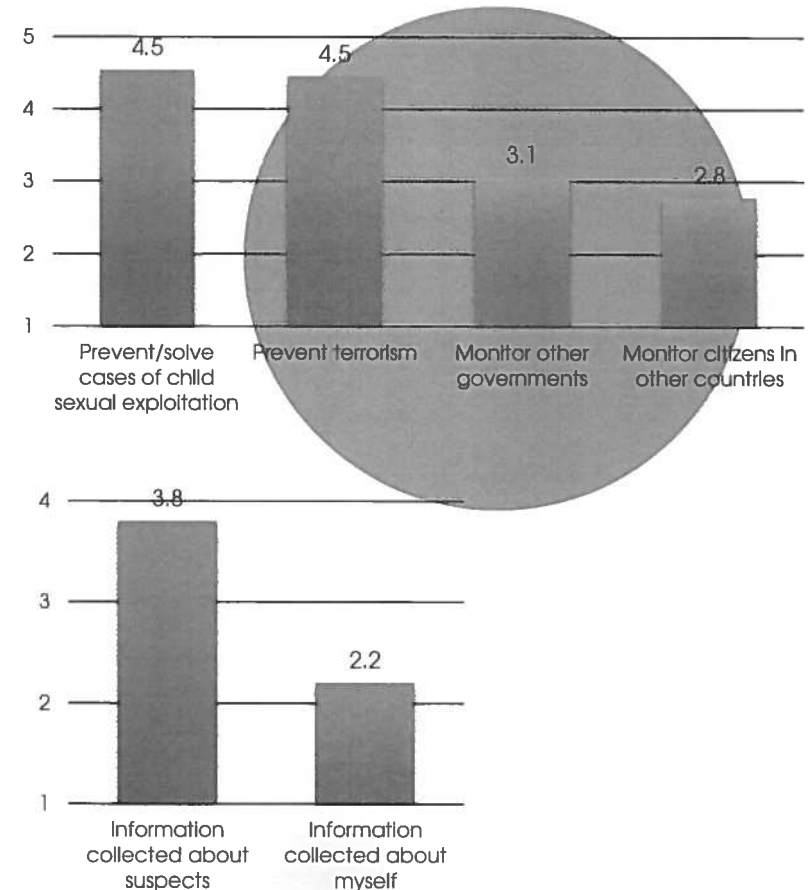
- ▶ Most accepted – serious crimes: prevent terrorism, prevent/solve cases of child sexual exploitation
- ▶ Least accepted – outside own country: monitor citizens in other countries, monitor other governments

Method used: how is data collected/monitored?

- ▶ Most accepted: statistical models (predictive analytics) to predict criminal behaviors/criminals, artificial intelligence
- ▶ Least accepted: WIFI-tracking of people's movements, monitoring of browsing behavior

Targets: who is data collected/monitored from?

- ▶ Very low for collection of information from participants themselves, high for collection from suspects



Important factors influencing acceptance

Laws and specific events:

- ▶ Widely-publicized privacy events increase reluctance to share information online
- ▶ GDPR does not seem to have had a large impact on acceptance

Experience in security: is the participants a security professional?

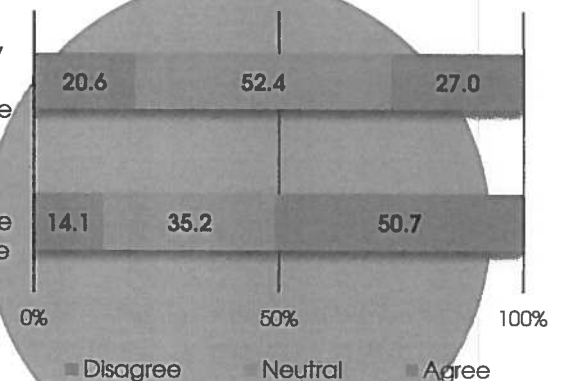
- ▶ Citizens are significantly less accepting than security professionals
- ▶ Citizens are significantly less convinced of the usefulness than security professionals

Research responsibility:

Prof. B. Akhgar (CENTRIC), Prof. P.S. Bayerl (CESAM)

The current changes in European privacy legislation (GDPR) makes me more confident about sharing information online

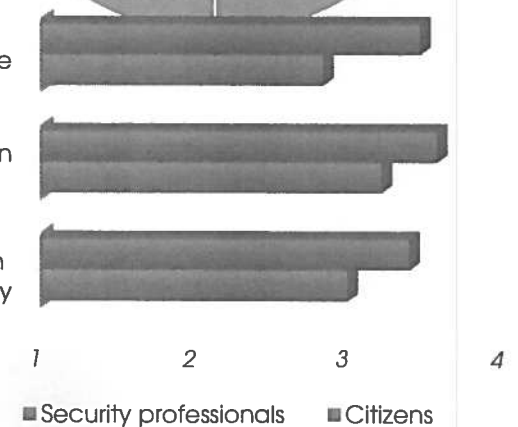
Recent revelations about the misuse of data by private companies (...) makes me more reluctant to share information online



Surveillance acceptance

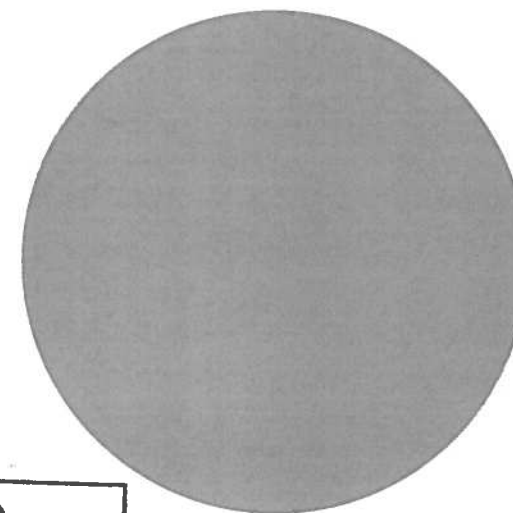
Monitoring/collection of online information is an effective way to protect society

Monitoring/collection of online information is an effective way to protect me personally



4

Thank you



PUBLIC

Document made public on:

20 FEB 2019